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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/629,717	07/30/2003	Dae-Gyu Bae	Q76376	6839
23373 7590 01/08/2008 SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037				
EXAMINER DUFFIELD, JEREMY S				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
4178				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
01/08/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/629,717

Applicant(s)

BAE ET AL.

Examiner

JEREMY DUFFIELD

Art Unit

4178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 July 2003.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date See Continuation Sheet
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Inventor's Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3. Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :31 March 2004,11 October 2006, 20 August 2007.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 5, 17-19, 21, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Jinzaki (US 7,161,940).

Regarding claim 1, Matsui teaches an apparatus for transmitting multimedia broadcasting (Fig. 4, el. 100), comprising:

a reference clock generator/transmitter, which generates and transmits a reference clock value of real-time multimedia broadcasting (Col. 3, lines 34-50), the "reference clock" reads on a time stamp generator/transmitter that is not shown but inherent for generating time stamps as time information for synchronizing the transmitter and the receiver;

a multimedia document generator/transmitter, which generates and transmits a multimedia document at the generated reference clock value (Col. 15, lines 20-25; Col. 16, lines 58-61); and

a media data generator/transmitter, which generates and transmits media data used to render the generated multimedia document, i.e. generated media data transmitted to data reading unit from hard disk drive (Fig. 4, el. 110, 120).

Matsui does not clearly teach the multimedia document is scheduled at the generated reference clock value.

Jinzaki teaches transmission data is scheduled at a generated reference clock value (Col. 6, line 60-Col. 7, line 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui's transmitter to schedule each multimedia document at a reference clock value so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a football game over the Internet.

Regarding claim 2, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Jinzaki teaches the multimedia document is a synchronized multimedia integration language (SMIL) document.

Regarding claim 3, Matsui (Col. 15, lines 37-67) in view of Jinzaki teaches the reference clock generator/transmitter, the multimedia document generator/transmitter, and the media data generator/transmitter transmit the reference clock value, the multimedia document, and the media data, respectively, in the form of a predetermined data stream, i.e. transmits the

multimedia document which links to the media data and reference clock to be transmitted.

Regarding claim 5, Matsui (Col. 3, lines 41-50) in view of Jinzaki (Col. 6, line 60-Col. 7, line 9) teaches the reference clock generator/transmitter transmits the reference clock value, which increases by a predetermined value, whenever the reference clock value increases by the predetermined value, i.e. using Matsui's time stamp in Jinzaki's transmission time information.

Regarding claim 17, Matsui teaches a method of transmitting multimedia broadcasting (Fig. 4, el. 100), comprising:

generating and transmitting a reference clock value, which is a current time value of real-time multimedia broadcasting (Col. 3, lines 34-50), the "reference clock" reads on a time stamp generator/transmitter that is not shown but inherent for generating time stamps as time information for synchronizing the transmitter and the receiver;

generating and transmitting a multimedia document at the generated reference clock value (Col. 15, lines 20-25; Col. 16, lines 58-61); and

generating and transmitting media data, which is a rendering material for the generated multimedia document.

Matsui does not clearly teach a multimedia document scheduled at the reference clock value, i.e. generated media data transmitted to data reading unit from hard disk drive (Fig. 4, el. 110, 120).

Jinzaki teaches a transmission data scheduled at a reference clock value (Col. 6, line 60-Col. 7, line 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui's transmitter to schedule each multimedia document at a reference clock value so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a football game over the Internet.

Regarding claim 18, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Jinzaki teaches the multimedia document is a synchronized multimedia integration language (SMIL) document.

Regarding claim 19, Matsui (Col. 15, lines 37-67) in view of Jinzaki teaches the reference clock value, the multimedia document, and the media data are transmitted in the form of a predetermined data stream, i.e. transmits the multimedia document which links to the media data and reference clock to be transmitted.

Regarding claim 21, Matsui (Col. 3, lines 41-50) in view of Jinzaki (Col. 6, line 60-Col. 7, line 9) teaches the reference clock value is transmitted whenever

the reference clock value increases by a predetermine value, i.e. using Matsui's time stamp in Jinzaki's transmission time information.

Regarding claim 35, Matsui in view of Jinzaki (Fig. 14, el. 1409; Fig. 15) teaches a computer-readable recording medium in which a program for executing the method of claim 17 in a computer is recorded.

4. Claims 4 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Jinzaki and further in view of the Real-Time Streaming Protocol Specification.

Regarding claim 4, Matsui in view of Jinzaki teaches all elements of claims 1 and 3.

Matsui (Fig. 4, el. 141, 213) in view of Jinzaki teaches using the Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) to transmit data from a server to a receiver (Fig. 4, el. 141, 213).

Matsui in view of Jinzaki does not clearly teach the predetermined data stream is composed of type information, time slot information, payload length information, and payload information, the type information indicates whether the predetermined data stream is for the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data, the time slot information indicates a broadcasting time zone in which the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data is scheduled, the payload length information indicates the length of

the payload information, and the payload information is substantial data information of the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data.

The RTSP Specification teaches an RTSP response can be composed of type information, i.e. content type (Page 49, Sec. 12.16), time slot information, i.e. range of presentation or time of availability (Page 81, Sec. C.1.5, C.1.6), payload length information, i.e. content length (Page 49, Sec. 12.14), and payload information, i.e. entity (Page 26, Sec. 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Matsui in view of Jinzaki to have an RTSP data stream to use a content type field, a range of presentation field, a content length field, and to send an entity to a receiver so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a football game over the Internet.

Regarding claim 20, Matsui in view of Jinzaki teaches all elements of claims 17 and 19.

Matsui (Fig. 4, el. 141, 213) in view of Jinzaki teaches using the Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) to transmit data from a server to a receiver (Fig. 4, el. 141, 213).

Matsui in view of Jinzaki does not clearly teach the predetermined data stream is composed of type information, time slot information, payload length information, and payload information, the type information indicates whether the

predetermined data stream is for the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data, the time slot information indicates a broadcasting time zone in which the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data is scheduled, the payload length information indicates the length of the payload information, and the payload information is substantial data information of the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data.

The RTSP Specification teaches an RTSP response can be composed of type information, i.e. content type (Page 49, Sec. 12.16), time slot information, i.e. range of presentation or time of availability (Page 81, Sec. C.1.5, C.1.6), payload length information, i.e. content length (Page 49, Sec. 12.14), and payload information, i.e. entity (Page 26, Sec. 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Matsui in view of Jinzaki to have an RTSP data stream to use a content type field, a range of presentation field, a content length field, and to send an entity to a receiver so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a football game over the Internet.

5. Claims 6-8, 16, and 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsui (6,580,756) in view of Batson (US 6,098,126).

Regarding claim 6, Matsui teaches an apparatus for receiving multimedia broadcasting (Fig. 4, el. 200), comprising:

a reference clock receiver, which receives a reference clock value of real-time multimedia broadcasting, i.e. receiving a time stamp using real-time protocol (Col. 3, lines 34-49);

a multimedia document receiver/storage, which receives and stores a first multimedia document (Fig. 4, el. 212); Matsui meets the storage limitation in the fact that the multimedia document has to be stored while it is being analyzed (Col. 16, lines 64-67).

a media data receiver, which receives first media data (Fig. 4, el. 214);
and

a multimedia document renderer, which when the first media data is a rendering material used to render the first multimedia document, renders the first multimedia document using the first media data (Col. 15, lines 33-67).

Matsui does not clearly teach a media data storage, which stores first media data, and the first multimedia document is scheduled at the reference clock value.

Batson teaches a media data receiver/storage, which receives and stores first media data, and the first multimedia document is scheduled at the reference clock value. (Col. 5, lines 10-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui's receiver to store media data, and to have the first multimedia document be scheduled at the reference clock

value so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a football game over the Internet.

Regarding claim 7, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Batson further teaches the multimedia document is a synchronized multimedia integration language (SMIL) document.

Regarding claim 8, Matsui (Col. 15, lines 37-67) in view of Batson further teaches the reference clock receiver, the multimedia document receiver/storage, and the media data receiver/storage receive the reference clock value, the first multimedia document, and the first media data, respectively, in the form of a predetermined data stream, i.e. receives the multimedia document which links to the media data and reference clock to be received.

Regarding claim 22, Matsui teaches a method of receiving multimedia broadcasting (Fig. 4, el. 200), comprising:

receiving a reference clock value, which is a current time value of real-time multimedia broadcasting, i.e. receiving a time stamp using real-time protocol (Col. 3, lines 34-49);

receiving and storing a first multimedia document (Fig. 4, el. 212); Matsui meets the storage limitation in the fact that the multimedia document has to be stored while it is being analyzed (Col. 16, lines 64-67);

when the first multimedia document is transmitted at the reference clock value and the first media data is a rendering material used to render the first multimedia document, rendering the first multimedia document using the first media data.

Matsui does not clearly teach the first multimedia document is scheduled at the reference clock value.

Batson teaches a media data is scheduled at a reference clock value (Col. 5, lines 10-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui's receiving method to have the first multimedia document be scheduled at the reference clock value, as taught by Batson, so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a football game over the Internet.

Regarding claim 23, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Batson further teaches the multimedia document is a synchronized multimedia integration language (SMIL) document.

Regarding claim 24, Matsui (Col. 15, lines 37-67) in view of Batson further teaches the reference clock value, the first multimedia document, and the first media data are received in the form of a predetermined data stream, i.e. receives

the multimedia document which links to the media data and reference clock to be received.

6. Claims 10, 11, 13-16, 26, 27, 29-31, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsui (6,580,756) in view of Batson (US 6,098,126) and further in view of Jinzaki.

Regarding claim 10, Matsui in view of Batson teaches all elements of claim 6.

Matsui (Col. 3, lines 41-50) in view of Batson teaches synchronizing the transmitter and receiver using time stamps as time information.

Matsui in view of Batson does not clearly teach the reference clock receiver receives the reference clock value, which increases by a predetermined value, whenever the reference clock value increases by the predetermined value.

Jinzaki teaches the reference clock receiver receives the reference clock value, which increases by a predetermined value, whenever the reference clock value increases by the predetermined value (Col. 6, line 60-Col. 7, line 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui in view of Batson to have a reference clock value that is received whenever the reference clock value increases by a predetermined value so to enable transmitter/receiver synchronization (Matsui-Col. 3, lines 41-50).

Regarding claim 11, Matsui in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki teaches a first multimedia document, is not scheduled at a reference clock value, a multimedia document renderer, i.e. display controller and display device (Batson-Fig. 3, el. 317, 318), stands by until receipt of a predetermined reference clock value at which the first multimedia document is scheduled (Batson-Col. 5, lines 9-19).

Regarding claim 13, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Batson (Col. 5, lines 10-20) in view of Jinzaki teaches when the first multimedia document under rendering is not scheduled at a predetermined increasing reference clock value, the multimedia document renderer stops rendering the first multimedia document and then renders a second multimedia document scheduled at the predetermined increasing reference clock value when the second multimedia document has been stored.

Regarding claim 14, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Batson (Col. 5, lines 10-20) in view of Jinzaki teaches when the first multimedia document under rendering is not scheduled at a predetermined increasing reference clock value, the multimedia document renderer stops rendering the first multimedia document, i.e. the first multimedia document ends, and then receives and stores a second multimedia document scheduled at the predetermined increasing

reference clock value when the second multimedia document has not been stored.

Regarding claim 15, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Batson (Col. 5, lines 10-20) in view of Jinzaki teaches when the first multimedia document under rendering is not scheduled at a predetermined increasing reference clock value, the multimedia document renderer stops rendering the first multimedia document, i.e. the first multimedia document ends, and then receives and stores second media data used to render a second multimedia document scheduled at the predetermined increasing reference clock value when the second multimedia document has not been stored.

Regarding claim 16, Matsui teaches a multimedia broadcasting system (Fig. 4, el. 100, 200) comprising:

an apparatus for transmitting multimedia broadcasting (Fig. 4, el. 100), which generates and transmits a reference clock value, which is a current time value of real-time multimedia broadcasting, (Col. 3, lines 34-50), the "reference clock" reads on a time stamp generator/transmitter that is not shown but inherent for generating time stamps as time information for synchronizing the transmitter and the receiver; a multimedia document (Col. 15, lines 20-25; Col. 16, lines 58-61), and media data, which is a rendering material used to render the generated multimedia document, i.e. object data (Col. 15, lines 1-5); and

an apparatus for receiving multimedia broadcasting (Fig. 4, el. 200), which receives the reference clock value, (Col. 3, lines 34-50), the "reference clock" reads on a time stamp generator/transmitter that is not shown but inherent for generating time stamps as time information for synchronizing the transmitter and the receiver;

receives and stores the multimedia document and receives the media data (Fig. 4, el. 212), Matsui meets the multimedia document storage limitation in the fact that the multimedia document has to be stored while it is being analyzed (Col. 16, lines 64-67), (Col. 15, lines 33-67).

Matsui does not clearly teach storing media data and transmitting a multimedia document scheduled at the generated reference clock value.

Batson teaches receiving and storing media data (Col. 5, lines 10-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui's receiver to store media data, as taught by Batson, so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a replay of a football game over the Internet.

Matsui in view of Batson does not clearly teach transmitting media data scheduled at the generated reference clock value.

Jinzaki teaches transmitting media data scheduled at a reference clock value (Col. 6, line 60-Col. 7, line 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui's transmitter to schedule a

multimedia document for transmission to a receiver, as taught by Batson, so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a replay of a football game over the Internet.

Regarding claim 26, Matsui in view of Batson teaches all elements of claim 22.

Matsui in view of Batson does not clearly teach the reference clock value is received whenever the reference clock value increases by a predetermined value.

Jinzaki teaches a reference clock value is received whenever the reference clock value increases by a predetermined value (Col. 6, line 60-Col. 7, line 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui in view of Batson to have a reference clock value that is received whenever the reference clock value increases by a predetermined value so to enable transmitter/receiver synchronization (Matsui-Col. 3, lines 41-50).

Regarding claim 27, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki teaches a first multimedia document, is not scheduled at a reference clock value, a multimedia document renderer, i.e. display controller and display device (Batson-Fig. 3, el. 317, 318), stands by until receipt of a predetermined

reference clock value at which the first multimedia document is scheduled (Batson-Col. 5, lines 9-19).

Regarding claim 29, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Batson (Col. 5, lines 10-20) in view of Jinzaki teaches when the first multimedia document under rendering is not scheduled at a predetermined increasing reference clock value, the multimedia document renderer stops rendering the first multimedia document and then renders a second multimedia document scheduled at the predetermined increasing reference clock value when the second multimedia document has been stored.

Regarding claim 30, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Batson (Col. 5, lines 10-20) in view of Jinzaki teaches when the first multimedia document under rendering is not scheduled at a predetermined increasing reference clock value, the multimedia document renderer stops rendering the first multimedia document, i.e. the first multimedia document ends, and then receives and stores a second multimedia document scheduled at the predetermined increasing reference clock value when the second multimedia document has not been stored.

Regarding claim 31, Matsui (Col. 20, lines 38-46) in view of Batson (Col. 5, lines 10-20) teaches when the first multimedia document under rendering is

not scheduled at a predetermined increasing reference clock value, the multimedia document renderer stops rendering the first multimedia document, i.e. the first multimedia document ends, and then receives and stores second media data used to render a second multimedia document scheduled at the predetermined increasing reference clock value when the second multimedia document has been stored but the second media data has not been stored.

Regarding claim 32, Matsui teaches a multimedia broadcasting method (Fig. 4, el. 100, 200) comprising:

generating and transmitting a reference clock value, which is a current time value of real-time multimedia broadcasting (Col. 3, lines 34-50), the "reference clock" reads on a time stamp generator/transmitter that is not shown but inherent for generating time stamps as time information for synchronizing the transmitter and the receiver;

a multimedia document (Col. 15, lines 20-25; Col. 16, lines 58-61), and media data, which is a rendering material used to render the generated multimedia document, i.e. object data (Col. 15, lines 1-5); and

receiving the reference clock value (Col. 3, lines 34-50), the "reference clock" reads on a time stamp generator/transmitter that is not shown but inherent for generating time stamps as time information for synchronizing the transmitter and the receiver;

receiving and storing the multimedia document and receiving the media data (Fig. 4, el. 212); Matsui meets the multimedia document storage limitation in the fact that the multimedia document has to be stored while it is being analyzed (Col. 16, lines 64-67), (Col. 15, lines 33-67); and when the media data is a rendering material used to render the multimedia document, rendering the multimedia document using the media data (Col. 15, lines 33-67).

Matsui does not clearly teach storing media data and transmitting a multimedia document scheduled at the generated reference clock value.

Batson teaches receiving and storing media data (Col. 5, lines 10-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui's receiver to store media data, as taught by Batson, so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a replay of a football game over the Internet.

Matsui in view of Batson does not clearly teach transmitting media data scheduled at the generated reference clock value.

Jinzaki teaches transmission data is scheduled at a generated reference clock value (Col. 6, line 60-Col. 7, line 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui's transmitter to schedule a multimedia document for transmission to a receiver, as taught by Jinzaki, so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a replay of a football game over the Internet.

7. Claims 9 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Batson and further in view of the Real-Time Streaming Protocol Specification.

Regarding claim 9, Matsui in view of Batson teaches all elements of claims 6 and 8.

Matsui (Fig. 4, el. 141, 213) in view of Batson teaches using the Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) to transmit data from a server to a receiver.

Matsui in view of Batson does not clearly teach the predetermined data stream is composed of type information, time slot information, payload length information, and payload information, the type information indicates whether the predetermined data stream is for the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data, the time slot information indicates a broadcasting time zone in which the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data is scheduled, the payload length information indicates the length of the payload information, and the payload information is substantial data information of the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data.

The RTSP Specification teaches an RTSP response can be composed of type information, i.e. content type (Page 49, Sec. 12.16), time slot information, i.e. range of presentation or time of availability (Page 81, Sec. C.1.5, C.1.6), payload length information, i.e. content length (Page 49, Sec. 12.14), and payload information, i.e. entity (Page 26, Sec. 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Matsui in view of Batson to have the RTSP data stream use a content type field, a range of presentation field, a content length field, and to send an entity to a receiver so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a football game over the Internet.

Regarding claim 25, Matsui in view of Batson teaches all elements of claims 6 and 8.

Matsui (Fig. 4, el. 141, 213) in view of Batson teaches using the Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) to transmit data from a server to a receiver.

Matsui in view of Batson does not clearly teach the predetermined data stream is composed of type information, time slot information, payload length information, and payload information, the type information indicates whether the predetermined data stream is for the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data, the time slot information indicates a broadcasting time zone in which the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data is scheduled, the payload length information indicates the length of the payload information, and the payload information is substantial data information of the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data.

The RTSP Specification teaches an RTSP response can be composed of type information, i.e. content type (Page 49, Sec. 12.16), time slot information,

i.e. range of presentation or time of availability (Page 81, Sec. C.1.5, C.1.6), payload length information, i.e. content length (Page 49, Sec. 12.14), and payload information, i.e. entity (Page 26, Sec. 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Matsui in view of Batson to have the RTSP data stream use a content type field, a range of presentation field, a content length field, and to send an entity to a receiver so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a football game over the Internet.

8. Claims 12 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki and further in view of Matsui (US 2001/0018769).

Regarding claim 12, Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Batson teaches all elements of claim 6.

Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki teaches all elements of claim 10.

Matsui (US 6,580,756), (Col. 6, line 60-Col. 7, line 10; Fig. 15, el. 1501, 1502, 1506) in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki teaches the first multimedia document and second multimedia document are each assigned a reference clock value.

Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki does not clearly teach when the first media data is not a rendering material used to render the

first multimedia document, the multimedia document renderer holds the first media data in standby and then uses the first media data when rendering a second multimedia document, whose rendering material is the first media.

Matsui (US 2001/0018769) teaches when the first media data is not a rendering material used to render the first multimedia document, the multimedia document renderer holds the first media data in standby and then uses the first media data when rendering a second multimedia document, whose rendering material is the first media. Matsui (US 2001/0018769) meets this limitation in the fact that media can be requested in a first SMIL document and can begin in a second SMIL document (Para. 206; Fig. 8, el. 601a, 602a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki to request and store media data before a multimedia document needs it for a scene so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a replay of a football game over the Internet.

Regarding claim 28, Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Batson teaches all elements of claim 22.

Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki teaches all elements of claim 26.

Matsui (US 6,580,756), (Col. 6, line 60-Col. 7, line 10; Fig. 15, el. 1501, 1502, 1506) in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki teaches the first multimedia

document and second multimedia document are each assigned a reference clock value.

Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki does not clearly teach when the first media data is not a rendering material used to render the first multimedia document, the multimedia document renderer holds the first media data in standby and then uses the first media data when rendering a second multimedia document, whose rendering material is the first media.

Matsui (US 2001/0018769) teaches when the first media data is not a rendering material used to render the first multimedia document, the multimedia document renderer holds the first media data in standby and then uses the first media data when rendering a second multimedia document, whose rendering material is the first media. Matsui (US 2001/0018769) meets this limitation in the fact that media can be requested in a first SMIL document and can begin in a second SMIL document (Para. 206; Fig. 8, el. 601a, 602a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsui (US 6,580,756) in view of Batson in view of Jinzaki to request and store media data before a multimedia document needs it for a scene so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a replay of a football game over the Internet.

9. Claims 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsui (6,580,756) in view of the Real-Time Streaming Protocol Specification.

Regarding claim 33, Matsui (Fig. 4, el. 141, 213) teaches using the Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) to transmit data from a server to a receiver.

Matsui does not clearly teach the predetermined data stream is composed of type information, time slot information, payload length information, and payload information, the type information indicates whether the predetermined data stream is for the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data, the time slot information indicates a broadcasting time zone in which the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data is scheduled, the payload length information indicates the length of the payload information, and the payload information is substantial data information of the reference clock value, the multimedia document, or the media data.

The RTSP Specification teaches an RTSP response can be composed of type information, i.e. content type (Page 49, Sec. 12.16), time slot information, i.e. range of presentation or time of availability (Page 81, Sec. C.1.5, C.1.6), payload length information, i.e. content length (Page 49, Sec. 12.14), and payload information, i.e. entity (Page 26, Sec. 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Matsui to have the RTSP data stream use a content type field, a range of presentation field, a content length field, and to send an entity to a receiver so to enable a webcast subscriber to view a football game over the Internet.

Regarding claim 34, Matsui in view of the Real-Time Streaming Protocol Specification teaches the type information, the time slot information, the payload length information, and the payload information are sequentially arranged. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because sequentially arranging the type information, the time slot information, the payload length information, and the payload information is a predictable variation of the RTSP standard. This enables the receiver to quickly process the RTSP header fields.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JEREMY DUFFIELD whose telephone number is (571)270-1643. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Thurs. 7:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M. EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hai Tran can be reached on (571) 272-7305. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 4178

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20 December 2007

JSD

/Hai Tran/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 4178